THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

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Miscellaneous.

THE GREAT THIRTY-TWO MILE RACE.

We mentioned, some few weeks ago, that a race had been agreed upon by Messrs. Wm. Tholen and Jep. Rice, of this city, between horses owned by each, to be run from here to Lawrence, a distance of 32 miles. The stakes between these gentlemen were the horses, but outsiders backed their opinions with a bet of $200. It was afterwards agreed to test the relative bottom of the two horses upon the St. Joseph race track, in a race of 32 miles.

At two o'clock, precisely, the race began. But comparatively little betting was done, the crowd generally being ignorant of the merits of either horse, though the delegation from Leavenworth backed their respective opinions quite freely with the rhino.

At the start, Rice's horse took the lead for a few hundred yards, which he maintained up to the fifteenth mile, when Tholen's horse flew the track and manifested signs of weariness. He was sponged and revived by the use of liquor, but before he took the track again, the steady and cautious lope of the other horse had placed him a full mile in advance.

They maintained this position, each stopping occasionally to be sponged, until the twenty eighth mile, when Tholen's animal gave out, and could go no further. Rice's horse had it now all his own way, yet he showed no signs of weariness, and still kept up his steady gallop. It was now determined to put his power of endurance to the utmost test, by making him run the last half mile against a fresh horse, in which trial he again came out victorious, beating his new competitor easily.

About seven or eight hundred dollars changed hands. Mr. Rice wins nothing but the other horse, his object not having been to make money on the race, but only to show the bottom of his horse.—*Leavenworth Dispatch.*

REMARKABLE ATTACK BY A SWARM OF BEES.

ASHLAM, August 3, 1860.—A singular occurrence took place in this vicinity yesterday. A swarm of bees belonging to a Mr. Decker, came out of the hive in great fury, and attacked a man by the name of Munger, who was crossing the field at the time, some thirty or forty rods off. He undertook to flee to the woods, but the bees were before and behind him so thick that he found it impossible to run. He then commenced a fight with hat in hand, but he was very soon overpowered, and fell down with faintness, and would have soon died, had not a son of Mr. Decker—who was at this time approaching from another direction—rushed to the rescue, when the stingers left Munger and commenced an attack upon young Decker, who fled with all speed to a shed or granary, in which was a favourite shepherd dog, chained. The bees immediately left the young man, and attacked the poor dog with such fury as to deprive him of life before he could be let loose. It is said the dog actually killed more than a quart of bees in his vigorous defence. Mr. Munger and Mr. Decker were in a dangerous state for some hours, but are now recovering.—*Cor. Detroit Tribune.*

Stenography Acquired in Fifteen Minutes.—Any person desirous of learning short hand in an incredibly short time, can do so by procuring Carry's Stenographic Chart. His system is an abbreviation of less than one-eighth of common writing, and is practiced by more reporters than any other system now in use. After acquiring it, all that is necessary to report a sermon or speech is practice. Price of chart, with full instructions, $1; ten copies $5. Perfect satisfaction ensured, if not, money refunded.

A pet lap-dog having bitten a piece out of a man's leg, the heartless mistress exclaimed: "Poor Ponto! I hope it won't *make him sick!*"

As a man drinks, he generally grows reckless; in this case, the more drams the fewer scruples.

GILT AND ROSEWOOD MOULDING
For Picture Frames,
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.
THESE FRAMES, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others.
For all, call at the BOOK STORE.

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IN GREAT VARIETY at the BOOK STORE.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.



☞ Be sure to read every word of the following speech, by one of the oldest, most talented and reliable statesmen now living. Mr. Crittenden has more experience as a statesman than any other man in our broad land, and his political reputation, as well as his private character, are without blemish. He has no political aspiration—would not accept office upon any terms—and therefore utters the honest sentiments of his great and patriotic heart. We therefore ask a careful and candid examination of his well-matured and honest sentiments:

The Union, The Constitution, and The Laws.

SPEECH OF THE

Hon. John J. Crittenden,

AT LOUISVILLE, ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST THE 2D, 1860.

Mr. Crittenden said: It is thought, ladies and gentlemen, and I hope it may be so, that without the formality of an introduction, I may venture to address myself to you as one who is not altogether unknown in this city. It is by an urgent request, fellow-citizens, I obtrude myself on your attention on this occasion. I do not seek opportunities of speaking—it has become rather irksome, and although compelled to observe the course of politics and take an interest in them, it is a subject on which I have long since been fully satisfied. I am no orator, nor have I any pretensions to advise you, but I have no opinions that I care to conceal, and when it is the wish and pleasure of my countrymen to hear [illegible] any subject of public concern, I feel some difficulty in refusing compliance. It is in obedience to such a request that I now appear before you for the purpose of addressing you on a subject with which, I am sure, you are all quite familiar.

The political occurrences of our time have been of a character to strike so deeply in the public mind, that there is scarce one so unobservant as not to be familiar with them. I fear that I can say nothing calculated either to interest or instruct you.

Fellow-citizens, great questions are now pending, and great events depend upon their issue. A Presidential election always involves, to no inconsiderable extent, the public welfare and the progress of our Government, and the importance of the struggle increases in proportion to the character of the times, and that of the questions depending before the people at the moment. Perhaps there has been no time past when questions of a more critical character were depending, than those which are now before the public. You have before you a variety of candidates unknown on any former occasion, and these are, to some extent, brought before you by the variety and interest of the questions involved. I have it particularly at heart to make known to you the principles of this new party which has recently sprung into existence, and which has placed before you its candidates for your judgment and election—I mean of course, the Constitutional Union Party, and their candidates, Bell and Everett. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, it was a high public necessity, a great exigency in public affairs, that forced this party into existence.—What, last winter, was the state of our country? Two great parties seemed to occupy the whole country. There was no other of sufficient importance to attract the least public attention. Those parties were sweeping on in a fierce contention that involved every public interest on one side or the other. What was the character of the question, what was the subject about which those great parties were marshalling their hosts and preparing for a great encounter in the approaching Presidential election? One of those parties was the Republican party. The question debated before them was the most exciting of all questions—the question of slavery. This was conducted between them, not with the temperance that marks the discussion and settlement of ordinary political questions, but with the fierceness of enemies; and the question involved not merely the fate of parties, but the fate of the country—Union and Disunion were involved in the question. What good could possibly come of such a contest? There was danger enough in it, but no good to the country could be hoped for. The one party must necessarily be conquerer, and the other be trampled into the dust. Victory to the one was prescription to the other, which threatened by resistance and force of arms to oppose the exercise of the powers of government. This was the prospect. There were thousands of men everywhere who looked with concern, and I may say, apprehension and awe, to the result of such a contest. What should they do? To join one or the other of these parties, was to mingle in the conflict and in the evil. The only way was to stand forth like men and form another party; to form a party for the country; to form a party that would stand between these two hostile parties and prevent, as far as possible, any collision between them that would prove dangerous to the country; and, if it could not succeed, if it should even be scattered between the opposing hosts of sectionalism in their mighty conflict, it would yet break the shock of the encounter, and save the country. It might be that the presence of such a party appearing in the field of contest—calm, patriotic, with suitable and proper representatives at its head—would make such an appeal to the sense and patriotic feelings of the country, as would draw aside these combatants—draw them to a patriotic standard, and unite them together and govern the country. This was the object and expectation. It was with these purposes and upon these principles, that this Union party sprang into existence and took its place amid the contests of the partizans. [Applause.] It took its stand between the Democratic and Republican parties. What was the basis upon which it presented itself? It came on no artificial platform. It came with no studied creed. It came upon a great and high principle. In this simple language it was expressed: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." [Immense applause.]

These are our principles. We want no platform to captivate or ensnare men.—We appeal to them upon the same principles of patriotism and of self preservation for their glory and the glory of the land. [Applause.] These are our principles; here are our purposes—To maintain the Constitution which our fathers gave us; to maintain the Union which existed anterior to the Constitution, and which was only confirmed and sanctified by the Constitution; to enforce the Laws of our country everywhere. [Applause.] All can understand this. It is a plain enunciation of principles. No subtle discriminations, no dubious resolutions, no *ad captandum* phrases, no creeds proclaimed to bind the hearts and judgments of men; but principles inherent in the government and common among all the people—"The Union, the Constitution and the Laws." [Great applause.]

What is the language employed by the great parties in respect to all the other candidates? I will not repeat it. There is hardly any term of reproach spared them. These other gentlemen stand up in their solitary integrity and purity of character unsullied and unquestioned. [Immense applause.] They come with the Constitution in their hands. They come imploring their brethren to forgive each other, to lay aside their hostilities, to cease those fierce broils that are alienating section from section, and men from men. Let us join hands and be one great and nation. [Applause.] This is the appeal they make to the American people. For itself, the party claims nothing but the character of a mediator, entertaining and cherishing the kindest and most fraternal feelings towards all.—This is the character in which it presents itself. I have not, I think, overdrawn its features. I think our party and its candidates deserve all I have said. Compare them with the competitors that are now engaged in fierce contest before you. If Bell and Everett succeed, what is to be the consequences of their administration?—Does it not of necessity bring together all parties? How can they, being elected by men from all parties, coming together a mighty host of voters, help saving the country? [Appl.] It will be a triumph of country, not of party. [Cheers.] Who have the Union men to exercise vengeance upon?—Who have they accused? Who have they denounced? As individuals they have their opinions and feelings with respect to all passing public measures and to all present public men; but as a party they are but as yesterday, brought into existence by the country's exigencies, and for the country's preservation. They come as a peacemaker—as a mediator. They have all to stand upon. We come with no old party feuds and accusations. We come as a new party—a party drawing its strength from the Constitution. It has sprung from the bosom of that necessity which seems to require and demand its interposition for the sake of the country. It came with no accusations, no denunciations. It came as a peace maker, to take its stand upon our own native land, and to implore our brethren of all political parties to cease that desperate struggle in which they seem about to engage, and to spare their country. We came to make a party for the country. There were parties enough striving for their own interest. We wanted a party to strive for the interests of the country and the whole country. [Applause.] We nominated candidates. They are before us.—You know their characters. Men of tried integrity, men of age and experience; men practiced in the government for long periods of their lives, and in every branch of it—as Senators, members of the House of Representatives, as Ministers in the Cabinet, as Foreign Ministers. In all these various capacities, these two gentlemen have officiated, and where are there two men in our country who have come out of these trials with character more unblemished than theirs? [Prolonged applause.] Who questions their integrity? You have heard none make a question of it.

What is the language employed by the great parties in respect to all the other candidates? I will not repeat it. There is hardly any term of reproach spared them. These other gentlemen stand up in their solitary integrity and purity of character unsullied and unquestioned. [Immense applause.] They come with the Constitution in their hands. They come imploring their brethren to forgive each other, to lay aside their hostilities, to cease those fierce broils that are alienating section from section, and men from men. Let us join hands and be one great and nation. [Applause.] This is the appeal they make to the American people. For itself, the party claims nothing but the character of a mediator, entertaining and cherishing the kindest and most fraternal feelings towards all.—This is the character in which it presents itself. I have not, I think, overdrawn its features. I think our party and its candidates deserve all I have said. Compare them with the competitors that are now engaged in fierce contest before you. If Bell and Everett succeed, what is to be the consequences of their administration?—Does it not of necessity bring together all parties? How can they, being elected by men from all parties, coming together a mighty host of voters, help saving the country? [Appl.] It will be a triumph of country, not of party. [Cheers.] Who have the Union men to exercise vengeance upon?—Who have they accused? Who have they denounced? As individuals they have their opinions and feelings with respect to all passing public measures and to all present public men; but as a party they are but as yesterday, brought into existence by the country's exigencies, and for the country's preservation. They come as a peacemaker—as a mediator. They have no vengeance to wreak upon any one.—Their victory and triumph shall be the triumph and security of all. [Enthusiastic applause.] This is a victory worth winning. In almost all victories that are gained in civil conflicts, there is as much cause to rejoice. If there is one victor, there is one conquered man upon whom he treads, and our sympathies are divided between the conqueror and the prostrate man. Ours is a victory free from all such tarnishing reflections. It is one of pure exultation in our country's triumph, and in our country's good. [Cheers.]

Look at the other parties and see what must be the consequences of their victory. Suppose the Republicans succeeded, what then? Mr. Lincoln may be a very worthy, upright, and honest man. He married a Kentucky girl, and this is a wholesome influence. [Laughter and applause.] I am told he is a Kentuckian himself, which is another salutary fact. Mr. Lincoln may be a very honest man; but in a political point of view, he must be regarded as the representative of the party that has made him its leader. He is the Republican leader; and, like all political leaders, he must obey the party that brought him into existence, or be put down and crushed out by it. He must be governed by political influence and the voice of his party. Mr. Lincoln is at the head of the great anti-slavery party, a purely sectional party, which, according to all its antecedents, threatens the existence of slavery everywhere; and the apprehensions which this threat excites is increased by the fact that although the leaders and wise men of that party may not proclaim such sentiments, there are enough among them in their camp who do hold and proclaim such Abolition doctrines as must make every man South feel uneasy in his condition and in his property. The mere fact of Mr. Lincoln's election would be, therefore a great calamity to the country, though he never should do an act positively offensive or injurious to any interest of the country. His election would create and continue an alarm that would keep the country agitated and unhappy, if not create an opposition and resistance to the government itself. It is greatly to be desired that he should not be elected. It is hardly necessary to say that we should be forced to apprehend from Mr. Lincoln's election that the impulse which the anti slavery [illegible] would go still greater dangers to the peace and security of the South. This pervading apprehension would necessarily make his election a greater calamity. It therefore enters into no competition with the election of Messrs. Bell and Everett on the score of beneficence. From them there is nothing to be looked for but peace and security, with all the sanction that a manly Administration can give to both. [App.]

Mr. Douglas and his party come next. You all know of the rupture that has taken place in the Democratic party, and in its convention. It divided—one party seceded. Mr. Douglas' numerous adherents went to a neighboring house and made a nomination. The nomination fell upon a citizen of our own State—Mr. John C. Breckinridge.

Now, what is to be apprehended from Mr. Douglas, if he is elected President?—Would not the Breckinridge men continue to make war upon him? Would not the Republicans continue to make war upon him? And irritated by the common defeat, would they not be apt to form an alliance against the successful rival who had succeeded to the Presidency? Yes, Mr. Douglas would be in a very difficult situation in administering the Government without the support and maintenance necessary to the task. I know Mr. Douglas very well, ladies and gentlemen. From him personally, I should apprehend no danger. I have never been a Democrat, as you all know. [App.] A frank, fair, and honest opponent of the Democratic party, I have ever been found acting upon the Whig principles, from the first to the last. [Increased applause.] But I have known Mr. Douglas in the public councils, and have acted with him. Although generally opposed, and especially upon party questions, we have at times acted together, and particularly upon one momentous occasion, when we acted together in opposition to that infamous Lecompton Constitution.—[Deafening applause.] Mr. Douglas was there making a great sacrifice to his sense of duty. [App.]

He was sacrificing his connection on that occasion, with many old political friends; he was breaking up the relation of a long political life; he was sacrificing as flattering prospects for the highest office of the Government as any man in the country had. I fully believe he did what he conceived to be his duty; and, in defiance of all opposition, the rant of the President, offended friends, and open foes, he acted like a man. [Tremendous Cheering.] He might have been mistaken in what he did, but that little diminished the value of the act. He thought he was right, and he knew he was making a sacrifice, and he was capable of making it, when he believed the interests of his country demanded it.—[Cheers.] I can have no quarrel with him; he is a Union man. [Cheers.] And a Union man I can always trust; when I believe him to be sincere and in earnest, as I believe Douglas to be. [Applause.]

But still this is not the question. Mr. Douglas represents an old party, at feud, in the first instance, with the Republican party, calling forth its bitterest opposition, and now at feud with the Southern wing of his own party, that has rejected him for another! His would be an administration of continual conflict.—The country could hope for no restoration of peace and good government. He therefore ought not to be preferred, in my judgment, to Bell and Everett. [Cheers.] I have spoken not to compliment Mr. Douglas merely, I have spoken because I desire to give my testimony to this truth. I believe Mr. Douglas to be a patriot, and I know him to be a Union man by all the evidences that the public man can give another of his sentiments. [Applause.] He is a generous, bold man, speaking what he thinks, and doing what he knows to be right. [Repeated applause.] But I am opposed to Mr. Douglas. I am for Bell and Everett.—[Immense applause.]

We are now left only to compare Mr. Bell with the third candidate who stands in opposition—Mr. Breckinridge. And here again, as in respect to Mr. Douglas, my objection is not to the candidate as an individual. I should hope that Mr. Breckinridge is not a disunion man. [A voice—Yes he is.] He ought not to be. He belongs to a tribe of the faithful, devoted Union men—the tribe of Kentuckians. [Great applause.] He must have been seduced away from the path of his duty, far from the path in which all the impulses of his blood ought to carry him, if he has become a disunionist. But Mr. Breckinridge has made himself the head of a party. He is part and parcel of the present purposes of that party; and, as in the case of Mr. Lincoln, we must judge of his public course by the party which he professes to represent.

Who are they? There is not a disunionist south of Mason and Dixon's line that I know of that does not belong to that party. [Applause.] We have for a long time heard mutterings of disunion in the South—more than mutterings—more than whispering of such sentiments. We have seen them proclaimed by high men in high places. We have seen it first assume the character of nullification—the State claiming the right to annul the laws passed by the whole people of the United States, to annul acts of Congress—and from that day to this we have seen it assume one form and another form, one face and another, one pretext and another, by this man and by that man, by conventions assembled for the purpose, by open negotiations carried on between the States, and by public declarations that the movement was postponed because not enough States in the South could be got into the enterprise to make it successful. We have seen all these evidences of a spirit of Disunion. It is not material to say now from what cause this spirit has sprung; but let me for a moment allude to this subject. Why are they force dissolution of the Union?—What harm has this Union done? Wrongs may have been done to individuals. They may have received Congress. Our great men may have not had their share of public honors from the hands of the President.—They may have received wrongs of this sort, but is the Union the author of such wrongs? What is the remedy which must be sought? It is to turn out of their places in the proper constitutional mode those who have misadministered the government. The Constitution and the Union have done no wrong. They command equal justice to be done to every man and every State and every section.—Their agents may have disobeyed their injunctions, and everything may have been done wrong through individuals, but individuals are amenable. What remedy would the destruction of the Constitution afford? Could they get out of its ruins indemnity for the wrongs on account of which they would tear it down? Could it give any satisfaction? Could it make any atonement? No. And yet, by some strange perversity or other, their minds have been brought to look upon disunion as a remedy for political wrongs. It has caused none of them; the destruction of it would be a remedy for none; but the greatest of all evils to the people of the United States.

Others have taken a different view of it.—They look with dissatisfaction towards the Union and openly avow it. The ultra Southern States participate in this feeling, and Senators in Congress, men, I know, of character and reputation, espouse the same fatal cause. This is the party of which we may entertain apprehensions that it will effect the dismemberment of the government. Many of its members are noble spirited gentlemen. It is only upon this one subject that they have been misled or have misled themselves. They have been betrayed into this delusion. In all other respects they are generous and of high character, but the spirit of disunion prevails among them, and it is only the more dangerous when entertained by such men.—They openly talk about it, they write about it, they invite it. They have rocked themselves into the belief that the Government must be dissolved. They want to dissolve the Union immediately, to precipitate the people into it. The people are not so far seeing as they are. The leaders anticipate overt acts on the part of the Republicans, and want now to effect a revolution in the cotton States and establish a new government. These sentiments pervade the South and make up the body and soul of the party which has nominated our fellow-citizen, Mr. Breckinridge, as its candidate for the Presidency. Is there no danger that by electing him you would give new energy to that destructive impulse, and new power to the disunion sentiment, and to the cause of disunion? Mr. Breckinridge himself follows in the lead. He is part and parcel of the great party. You see this by his nomination and acceptance of it, and can foresee what clearness the footsteps that would follow his success. Possibly it may be the policy of those who nominated him to unite Old Kentucky to the new Confederacy. Old Kentucky is quite an important State in this Union. [Applause.] She is in the heart of it—she is the heart of it. [Immense enthusiasm.] To obtain her concurrence is of the greatest possible consequence to those who fancy that they can make a Republic in the South more glorious and more prosperous than the great Republic of which we now form a part. Such have been their plans for a long time. Kentucky and Tennessee, which old Gen. Gaines called the two military States of the Union, have lain in the way of that sort of treachery to the Union. [Long and loud applause.] They are two States not easily over-come, and though I would not wish to diminish the honor of Mr. Breckinridge's nomination, as he himself conceives it, yet I imagine there are thousands in the South who would go for Mr. Breckinridge mainly in the hope that it might be the means of securing Kentucky as a sort of frontier province to this Southern Republic of Cotton States that is to be made. [Cheers and laughter.] If they can bring about that union, if they can bring over old Kentucky and make her an ally of their scheme for the dismemberment of this creation of a separate Republic, it would be a matter of very little consequence whether Mr. Breckinridge was elected or not. [Continued cheering.] They would rather have Kentucky for their ally than Mr. Breckinridge for their President. [Increased applause.] There is no disunionist in the South who would not make the choice. I fear this. I am a Union man, and particularly jealous of every thing which threatens the existence of the Union.

Every one of you, I trust, remembers the farewell address of George Washington. Upon the first dawning of anything like an attempt to alienate one portion of the country from another, he tells us to frown indignantly upon it, and upon the man who shall attempt even to impair the ties which bind us together as one people, and to be zealous and watchful of the Union as the great palladium of our rights. The ground of those suspicions and apprehensions is more clearly discerned every week. I believe it is my duty to have a zealous regard for the safety and preservation of my country and this Union, which I take to be one and the same thing. [Applause.] Old Kentucky has ever been the strongest supporter of this Union, and under no circumstances, I trust, will she ever be seduced from that high character. She is sprung of a noble race, directly from the Revolution that established American liberty. [Applause.] Our soldiers, fresh from the field of war with great Britain, and immediately after the establishment of independence, sought in this section that bounty land which was all their country had to give in return for their death-less service. Shall we, their children, pull down the work of our fathers with our own sacrilegious hands, or see it torn by others? If an English, a French, a Russian, or any other foreign foe should contemplate the tearing down of this government, would you not shed the last drop of your heart's blood in defence of your noble birthright? Shall we stand by and see the same thing contemplated, the same work done, by our countrymen? Will you stand by and witness that horrid act performed? Will you allow yourselves to be driven or drawn in as accomplices to such an iguominous act? No. Unless Kentuckians have changed their blood, and changed their natures, no such thing can

Fellow-citizens, I think no candid man upon a fair review of all the parties and their candidates, and of the vital consequences of the election of one or the other of them, will hesitate to say that prudence, patriotism and reason, all say, take for your chief Magistrate, John Bell. I hope that will be your judgment. I rejoice to see and understand that it is so.

We have the greatest country on the face of the earth. Let not our minds be so distracted by mere party strife and confusion, that we shall see our government fall to pieces before our eyes, and sacrifice our country to our party, instead of being ready at all times to sacrifice our party to our country. After we become the slaves of party, we dare not, in the presence of any danger of the country, turn our backs to our parties, and say that we have a country that demands our services, and to it will we give them. Are we now unable to do this? Have we lost this spirit, has it gone from among us?

Providence has given this great country to us. Our wise and valliant forefathers gave us liberty, and established a government for us. Let us take care of it—take care of the Constitution and the Union. [Applause.] That is all we require. We have before us the prospect of a glory unknown to other nations—a prospect in which our land will become the glory of the earth. Neither Rome nor any of the great empires of antiquity or of modern times, can compare with what we shall be at no distant day. We are now thirty millions strong, yet we have been but eighty years in existence as a free nation. From the year 1776 down to the present time, God Almighty has blessed us above all other people and all other nations. Where shall we be thirty years hence, if such prosperity attends us? A great nation of one hundred millions souls, with not enough then to develop all our resources. Every man free to think, free to speak, free to act, free to work. What must this mighty freedom produce with this mighty concentration of hearts, of hands, of hands! What nation, what armies, what cities! Let an ill fate survive to the contemplation of what our children will be. Shall we not leave them a legacy as great as that our fathers left us? Let the contemplation of the mighty destinies infolded in our confederacy, engage us until we absorb the genius of this Republic and its Constitution. Let it enter into all our motives of public action, that we may no longer be the tools and slaves of parties, of party platforms and of party conventions.

I do not intend to disparage any party in particular, but have our parties and platforms limited the freedom and independence of your intellect and your action? If you are told that the abstention has done so and so, that points are settled by the Democratic Convention held at Cincinnati or Charleston, do not you, my Democratic friends, hesitate to express the judgment you had formed, do you not hesitate even to think in opposition to party dogmas? This slavery of intellect is a fearful measure degrading.—Without tangible authority, it binds by some mysterious influence your heart, your head, and your conscience. The "regular nominees," the "regular platform"—these are considered as of authority, they have a talismanic influence. You know not whether these conventions, to whose rod you humbly submit yourselves, were composed of patriots, considering the good of the commonwealth, or of knaves, consulting the best policy of robbing it. When we forget our country and disobey our Creator, we in-

ten to the summons of party. I do not object to party and the questions of party, so long as they seek to establish no exclusive dominion over the actions and opinions of men, and so long as they leave the people free in the exercise of their judgments. But then we doubt, when we think we see our party is leading us wrong, and that there is a better way to serve our country, every man then ought to have integrity and heart and patriotism and independence enough to act for his country and not for his party. He was made for his country, and let him save it.—His party may be forgotten to morrow—his country will be remembered forever. [Great applause.] The services he renders his country will be recorded in history; the services he renders his party will be forgotten and trampled in the dust. In the services we render our country, we fulfil the obligations placed upon us by our Maker. The obligations we owe to our father and our mother is a sacred one, but not more sacred than that we owe to our country. Our services to party may be recorded in petty politics. The service, rendered by this man or that man may be cast up hereafter, and the aggregate sum found to amount to the value of a little post office. Are these motives and considerations worthy of Kentuckians? It is no cause of action for you. If I want to appeal to a Kentuckian, I appeal to his honor and to his integrity. [Cheers.] These belong to him as a birthright, as an inheritance from his father and his mother. This government was nourished with the blood of the one and watered with the tears of the other. It costs your mothers more tears than it did your fathers drops of blood to establish this government. It is the recollection of those days which must enter into your nature in order to enable you to fulfill your duty to your country.

Ladies and gentlemen, I do not pretend to trace the history of these parties very particularly. I appeal to your general knowledge of the case. I have occupied you already longer than I purposed doing, and yet there is one point upon which I would say a word. It is objected to this National, this Constitutional Union party, that it has no platform. I have casually remarked upon the platforms before. The want of a platform is the recommendation of our party. I do not want a party that will cheat. I want not to set up my painted party to attract the people to it by its brilliancy of coloring. The soul of our party is expressed in the simple but grand words: "*The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws.*" [Cheers.] What do you want more? Out of the grand principles thus announced you may make as many platforms as you please. Does not this include everything? If the Union is preserved, if the Constitution is observed, if the laws passed by our legislatures are enforced, what has any citizen a right to ask? Will not his property, whether it consists of slaves or other things, be protected if the laws are enforced? Here is everything you want, expressed not in the gaudy and ostentatious language of parties, but in the simple language of truth. Its very simplicity is its recommendation. It is naked truth in its naked majesty. This is the attraction it has for me, and I trust for you and for all the people of these States. I want to see one man elected President, who, when he comes to take his seat, will have no platform chains upon his wrists and about his neck.—But do Presidents mind platforms if they are not agreeable to them? As soon as they get the power in their hands, platforms are forgotten to dispute about this feature of the Union party. I want a President elected upon the Constitution; a bold man who cannot be *scared;* a man who loves the Union, the whole Union, and will stand by it and consider it his sacred duty to protect or perish with it. [Applause.]

I know there are those who speculate upon the speedy dissolution of the Union, but they are self-conceited men, unfaithful in their natures and unfaithful to the great government of which they ought to be proud. They speculate about the destruction of what is as firm and deep as our mountains, and I hope and believe will last about as long. [Applause.] I glory in the thought of leaving to my children and my countrymen so great and grand a country as is this. [Applause.]

Is it not surprising, when the great questions of the advancement of our country by the culture of its citizens, the dissemination of intelligence, and the improvement of our social condition should engage us, that a great body of the people are engaged in quarrelling about the little questions of "intervention" and "non-intervention" in the Territories?

I believe the question is mentioned in all the party platforms. I have had a natural aversion to platforms. I hardly ever read a platform in my life, and when I did, I tried to forget it as soon as possible. The Constitution is platform enough for me. The Constitution and a man to represent the people is everything that will ever avail us. This question about which the Democratic party is quarrelling, and as I remarked before, is one of the most minute and important questions that can well be imagined. Mr. Douglas says, in substance, that when you have passed a law establishing a Territorial government, when you have delegated to the people the power to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, you have given them power over every subject as far as you can give it. As for the slavery question, every man has a right to go there with his slaves, but how they must be treated will depend upon the discretion of the Territorial Legislature. It is good policy to leave it to them; for if the nation interfere, its transactions will then become national; it attracts the attention of the whole people, it arouses a national controversy. You want to keep the question of slavery out of Congress; you want to keep it in the Territories, and leave the question there to be settled by Territorial government itself. It is a government not designed to last long, a few years will convert it into a State. It is better to confine the question to these local fields than to convulse the nation with it. It is better to bear the ills that may arise there than flee to greater national ones we know not of. [Applause.]

The other side says: But Congress shall interfere; Congress shall pass laws specially taking the question out of the hands of the Territorial Legislature; it shall pass laws for the protection of special property, laws that are to apply only in our Territories.

This dispute relates entirely to territorial slavery and to territorial remedies. Does it occur to you, that under the existing circumstances, it makes much difference practically whether Congress shall interfere or whether Congress shall leave it to the Legislature? In Congress, this session, where we passed resolutions avowing our mere power over slavery, it was asked, is it necessary now for Congress to interfere? There was no case calling for the interference of such power by special legislation. No Senator would take upon himself the responsibility of proposing any such case, except one, I believe, who ventured to say he thought there was occasion. Southern Senators agreed that there was no cause now existing upon which they would advise legislation; and yet we are quarrelling about the degree of power which is to be exercised by Congress, not with respect to any Territories which we now have, but in relation to a case that may arise in some future Territory. None is anticipated in any Territory which we now have to fill. To make it a practical question, you have suppose a future Territory of a character to attract slavery; that there shall be an emigration of slaveholders to it; that the Territorial Legislature which assumes to deal with property has committed a flagrant outrage; and that the individual has called upon Congress. These contingencies must all combine, and then, and then only, do these learned and fierce disputants insist upon the exercise of power by Congress. We have no Territory where such a question can arise. We have not a single piece of Territory to which slavery would go if it were invited. Why then dispute about a possibility that will probably never arise. They are so impatient with having nothing to do, that they fall to quarrelling about what lies in dim futurity, and by speculation raise up in a spirit of discord a possible question which may occur twenty, fifty, or a hundred years hence, or that may never occur. They remind me of a story I once heard: Two Italians were walking out together on a bright mid-summer night. One looked up to the heavens, thick with innumerable stars, and exclaimed, "O that I had a farm as spacious as the heavens. That would be an estate worth having!" His companion exclaimed, "O that I had a herd as numerous as the stars above." "Well," said the other, "in the name of heaven what would you do with such an enormous herd?" "Why," said he, "I would turn them to your farm." [Laughter.] "You would, aye," sneered the other. "Yes, what else could I do with them?" Upon that they quarrelled and fought for an hour. [Great laughter.] Now it does seem to me that we are about to make out just such a moonshine sort of case. [Continued laughter.]

But it is said Mr. Lincoln's election will consummate the dissolution of the Union—that he will not be permitted to take his seat! How is that? If a man is elected to the Legislature by a majority of the people in a fair and legal way, though you voted against him, won't you say he is entitled to his seat? Would you not consider the power very arbitrary that would undertake to keep him out of his office? You have a right to elect him, or anybody else, and, if a man is constitutionally elected President of the United States, shall a minority of the people start up and say, "We will make a revolution; this man shall not be President of the United States; we will by force of arms resist it and drive him out?" Is not that a destruction of government? The majority must of necessity rule in all republics, and if you do not like the law of the majority, set aside all free government, and go to some place where you will have no elections, where hereditary rulers shall take the place of your elective government. Who will say that if Mr. Lincoln, or anybody else, is constitutionally elected to the chief magistracy, he shall not take his seat? Have we come to this? If so, let us change the whole government, and let the minority rule, though even then would not the majority men object to the election of a man by the minority!

The Constitution provided that the term of the President should be comparatively short —but few—men might be elected, but that he could not, with all the guards that Congress set up around him, in the short space of four years, do much to undermine and destroy the rights of the people. Shall we now introduce the principle of anarchy, and say the man elected who does not please us [the minority] shall not take his seat? Would not there be time, when he misgoverns, to call him to account, according to the constitutional forms provided for such cases?

It is upon great principles that governments depend, and these great principles must bear a relationship to you. They must be recognized or you have no government at all—nothing but anarchy.

If you expect your government to be perfect and glide on without disturbance, you will be deceived. You must expect occasionally to have your mal-administrations and bad government. But if this government in the main advances your social condition, secures your peace, adds to your greatness, it is a good government; and especially, above all things, if it shall preserve your liberties and your rights, it is a government worthy of your support and protection. [Applause.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, I owe to you my thanks for your attention to my desultory remarks. And you, ladies, I am glad to see mingle in the counsel, and, securing order and decorum by your presence, and the purity of sentiment which lovely women must ever inspire. [Applause.] In your hands rest great interests. If you cannot be Presidents, your sons and your brothers can be; and, at last, whether in office or out of office, you govern us. [Great applause.]

I have only to say once more, gentlemen, that you have but a simple task to perform. Yet it is a task for men. It is a task which requires courage, which requires independence. It is to take care of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws. Take care of these, and be assured they will take care of you. Your safety lies in the performance of that little act.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed.

Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-1y.

NOTICE.

I hope all persons who have not paid their taxes for 1859, will pay them between this and October Court, and save me the disagreeable necessity of putting them to costs.

The books will be found in my hands, also in the hands of Mr. Edward Spach, Jailer, in Winston, until October Court next.

WILL. FLYNT, Former Sheriff.

September 14, 1860.

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER,

SALEM, N. C.,

OFFICE, South side of Square at the old stand of BOOKSTORE.

July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

GREAT STATE MASS MEETING

OF THE FRIENDS OF

BELL AND EVERETT,

The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws,

AT SALISBURY,

On Thursday and Friday,

OCTOBER 11th and 12th, 1860.

EX. COMMITTEE ROOMS,
RALEIGH, Sept. 15th, 1860.

There will be a STATE MASS MEETING of the friends of BELL AND EVERETT, and of the UNION, at the Town of Salisbury, on the 11th and 12th of October next. Every County in the State is desired and expected to send Delegates.

The UNION MEN of Rowan, through the Executive Committee, extend a cordial invitation to UNION MEN EVERYWHERE to be with them on that occasion.

SION H. ROGERS, Ch'n.

GREAT MASS MEETING AND BARBECUE

In Forsyth!

☞ Remember, the Winston Mass Meeting and Barbecue will come off on *Saturday of our Superior Court week.*

☞ We have also been requested to announce that Mass Meetings of the friends of Bell and Everett, will be held at the following times and places, which will be addressed by Gen. Leach, and others:

IREDELL COUNTY.

Liberty Hill, Friday Sept. 28th.
Taylor's Spring, Saturday, Sept. 29th.

ALEXANDER.

Taylorsville, (court week) Monday Oct. 1st.

DAVIDSON.

Lexington, (court week) Tuesday, Oct. 2d.

IREDELL.

Mount Mourne, Saturday, Oct. 6th.
Statesville, (court week) Monday, Oct. 8th.

FORSYTH.

Kernersville, Friday, Nov. 2d.
Danbury, Stokes County, Tuesday, Oct., 16th
Mt. Airy, Surry County, Thursday, Oct., 18th
East Bend, Yadkin County, Friday, Oct., 19th
Hamptonville " " Saturday, Oct., 20th

ALLEGHANY.

Alleghany Court House, Monday, Oct 22d.

ASHE.

At ——, Thursday, Oct. 25th.
North Fork, Friday, Oct. 26th.
Jefferson, Saturday, Oct. 27th.

STOKES.

Francisco, Monday, Oct. 29th.

ROCKINGHAM.

Wentworth, court week, Tuesday, Oct. 30th.

STOKES.

Walnut Cove, Thursday, Nov. 1st.

DAVIDSON.

Thomasville, Saturday, Nov. 3d.
Lexington, Monday, Nov. 5th.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
HON. GEORGE E BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICT.

1st District J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2nd do CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3rd do O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th do L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th do A G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th do HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th do WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th do GEN. R. M. HENRY, of Macon.

PLATFORM

OF THE

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Party, in National Convention at Baltimore:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partizan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and, at the same time, to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than

The Constitution of the Country; The Union of the States; and The Enforcement of the Laws;

and that as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the Country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

VERY WELL.—The last Sentinel admits that Gen. Lane did say, in a speech delivered in the United States Senate in May last, that "it is the fault of the Democratic party in dodging truth, in dodging principle, in dodging the Constitution itself, that has brought the trouble upon the country, and the party that is experienced to-day."

With what Gen. Lane *meant to say then*, and what he *would say now*, we have nothing to do. We are glad the Sentinel has admitted the fact that our quotation of Gen. Lane's speech is correct.

The Sentinel also is candid enough to admit that Mr. Toombs, Senator from Georgia, did pronounce "this government the most corrupt government on the face of the earth."

Likewise that Mr. Pryor said: "Why are the people so patient? Why slumbers the indignation of the Democracy? From the highways and the by-ways of the government the rottenness of corruption sends forth an insufferable stench."

The Sentinel admits that Messrs. Toombs and Pryor did use the above language, and says "the remarks were made in reference to the corruption of the government."

We thank thee for that too! and who has had *control* of the government for these many years, but the Democratic party?

☞ THEN AND NOW.—The *Sentinel* of June 15, says:

"Judge Douglas is, beyond all doubts, one of the greatest and most powerful men in the government. In his hands the Constitution of the country, and the rights of the South, would be if any man can maintain, perfectly safe."

We copy the above *verbatim*. The Sentinel *now* has changed its tune and denounces Douglas and his friends!

☞ There is not a single Breckinridge man, who knows anything about the political state of the country, who has the most remote idea of the election of Breckinridge. Then what's the use of voting for him?—Better come over and help ring the Union BELL.

We have reliable accounts from different portions of this State, from the extreme West to the East; from Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, all agreeing that there is no chance for Breckinridge.

AD VALOREM.—It is rumored in this town already that Gov. Ellis has said, since the election, that there are more *democrats* in favor of it than Whigs; he himself admitted the correctness of the principle. Let democratic newspapers on ad valorem, unless they mean to *die by it.*—*Salisbury Watchman.*

This is not the first intimation of the kind we have had, nearer home. Who can place confidence in a party hereafter which has so shamefully misled and deceived the people upon the subject of *ad valorem*, or equal taxation? *Modern* Democracy has "sown the wind and will reap the whirlwind!"

HAIL.—We learn there was a destructive Hail Storm from four to nine miles Northwest and East of this place, on Wednesday evening. Tobacco crops were damaged very much.

☞ See Mr. Crittenden's speech.

THE PROPOSED FUSION IN NEW YORK.—The Committee appointed at the Great Union meeting last week, held its first session on Thursday. From the tone of the Express and Journal of Commerce of Friday, there is reason to hope that a union satisfactory to the voters opposed to Lincoln will be effected. The Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, it is true, has already announced that his Committee will have nothing to do with the proposed or any other arrangement; but it seems to be understood that he is but a tool of the Republicans.

The New York Union ticket against Lincoln is understood to be finally arranged. There are six Breckinridge district electors, and H. S. Randall is appointed at large in place of R. H. Walworth.

"The National Democrat" is the title of the paper at Raleigh which supports Douglas.—Quentin Busbee, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, is Editor. The Democrat is neatly printed; it will be issued semi-weekly at $1 for the campaign.

The Bell and Douglas parties of Texas have agreed to nominate a joint electoral ticket.

"The Washington Dispatch" hitherto neutral declares for Bell and Everett.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

Garabaldi entered Naples on the 8th, accompanied only by his staff. A provisional government was formed, and the city remained tranquil, with the exception of intense joyful demonstrations by the inhabitants.

The arsenal and fleet were consigned to the command of Admiral Persano, and Victor Emanuel was proclaimed King of Italy, including Naples. The capitulation of the forts were expected immediately.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Pony Express, with California dates to Sept. 8th, has arrived.

The Douglas State Convention held sessions in Sacramento on the 5th and 6th inst. The State was fully represented. The representation was such as indicates a probability that the State will go for Douglas. The Bell and Everett party held a Convention the same day; 217 delegates were present, representing considerably more than half the State.

GEN. WALKER SHOT, WITH COL. RUTLER, BY THE AUTHORITIES.

An arrival at New Orleans reports that Gen. Walker, "the grey-eyed man of destiny," and Col. Rutler, have been shot by the Honduras authorities, in accordance with their previous determination. The men who had followed under their leadership were allowed to depart unmolested.

MORE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION OF THE BUCHANAN ADMINISTRATION,—$170,000 STOLEN BY THE POSTMASTER IN NEW YORK,—THE GREAT DEFALCATION EXPOSED AFTER HE TURNED DOUGLASITE.

Amidst the deepest interest taken on State issues, the past summer, we overlooked the Report of the Postmaster General, made upon a call by an Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, disclosing one of the most glaring defalcations and remissness of duty by public officials, which has occurred for many years.

The people are much indebted to their Committee of the House for the investigation and exposition of various frauds and villainies committed by the many officials of Buchanan's administration. Perhaps as startling as any is that brought to light through the Report of Postmaster General, on a call by said committee demanding of him full information as to the defalcation of Isaac V. Fowler, Postmaster of New York.

The Postmaster General says: The defalcation of the Postmaster up to March 31st, 1860, amounted to $155,554.31; and on a full investigation will probably amount to $170,000.

It is remarkable that this plundering of the government has been going on, as the quarterly settlements of the Postmaster show, from Dec. 31, 1855 till March 31, 1860, without any exposure being made.

The Quarterly Reports made by Postmaster Fowler to the Postoffice Department, at Washington, show that on the 31st of March, 1855, there was missing $8,985.70; on the 31st of March, 1856, there was missing $17,639.98; On the 30th of June, 1857, there was missing $23,020.88; On the 30th of September, 1857, there was missing $40,074.95; In March, 1859, the missing funds amounted to $93,933,-98; On the 31st of March, 1860, the missing funds amounted to the enormous sum of $155,-554.31.

Though this plundering of the government had been regularly progressing from March 1855 to March 1860, as the returns made by Fowler showed, and the deficiencies getting larger and larger, yet no complaint or exposure was made, as is reported, until this pet of the administration went down to the Charleston National Democratic Convention, and there used his influence for the nomination of Douglas for President!—A proscriptive administration which could suffer without exposure the plundering of the public moneys by one of its pets, could not tolerate one of its officials to exercise the rights of a freeman, and choose whom he would support for President, and his fate was sealed from that day.—While this N. Y. Post Master was spending thousands and tens of thousands of the people's money by bribery and corruption in carrying the New York elections for the administration of Mr. Buchanan, it was all right; but when he used his influence to procure the nomination of Mr. Douglas, he was a doomed man;—the exposure was made public, and he was denounced as a felon by Mr. Buchanan's Postmaster General! But, though guilty of a crime which would have imprisoned him for years in the Penitentiary, yet he was permitted to escape unwhipped of justice, the administration no doubt remembering the money he had furnished to carry the elections for the Democracy!

And this is only one among a host of other acts of corruption which this *pure* (!) Democratic administration has been guilty of. And we all remember how Gen. Leach was denounced by the leaders of *modern* Democracy because he had the nerve to expose the frauds and corruptions of this Democratic administration.

Now this Report dragged out of the Post master General, by the last House of Representatives, shows that this plundering has been going on from March 1855 to May 1860, without exposure, when his quarterly returns showed his deficiencies constantly on the increase, sometimes amounting to $40,000, and at other times to $90,000, and upwards!—Will the people permit *such an administration*, or one of its *pets*, like Breckinridge, to have the control of the government any longer?—But as to Breckinridge, it is useless to allude to his chances! To him the odiousness of Buchanan's administration is attached, together with that of secession or disunion.—His friends know there is no chance for his election, and many of them have the candor to admit it.

In New York, the friends of Bell and Douglas have united on one ticket to defeat Lincoln; and if the Breckinridge men of that State, composed principally of government officers and their dependents, would unite with them, his defeat would be certain, because the *popular* majority against Fremont there, was upwards of *forty thousand*. Yet Buchanan and his supporters in New York seem to prefer the election of Lincoln to their uniting on a ticket partly composed of friends of Douglas!

This may seem strange, but it is so. These very administration Democrats, many of whom have denounced Hon. John A. Gilmer and others of the *purest* men in the South, as unsafe on the slavery question, are now indirectly doing everything in their power to promote the election of Lincoln, rather than vote for a Union ticket in New York, with some of Douglas' friends on it!—Can such men be trusted? Ought not the government speedily to be taken out of such hands?

☞ It will be seen that Dr. Keen has changed his appointment at Winston from Saturday the 6th to the 9th, being Tuesday of our Superior Court.

☞ We hope the friends of the Union will take an unusually lively interest in the Mass Meeting and Barbecue to come off at Winston. What is given on this occasion is lent to the country,

Dr. Keen's Card.

In justice to Dr. Keen, and a large portion of the Democracy of the State, whom he represents, we publish his card, by request, giving his reasons for the change of appointments, &c.

The friends of Mr. Douglas have no paper in this section of the State, through which they can be heard; and therefore, (although we differ with them on many points, yet they agreeing with us that the great *paramount issue* overriding all others is the *preservation of this great Union* with all the guarantees contained in the Constitution handed down to us by our fathers)—we hope the people will turn out and give an ear to the Douglas speakers.—Our faith is founded upon the principles of the Constitution, the maintenance of the Union, the enforcement of the laws, and right and justice,—hence we have nothing to fear in the discussion.

"Thrice is he armed who hath his cause just;
But weak is he though armed in tripple steel,
Whose conscience is seared with iniquity."

We have always endeavored to act liberally towards those who may differ with us, and have avoided the selfish policy pursued by others, who seem to desire that nothing should reach their readers except *such food* as is mixed up and prepared in their columns; and although our paper has been charged, by malignant partizans, with being a "dark lantern concern," &c., yet we published Mr. Dick's card calling the State Convention of the Democratic friends of Douglas; and explaining his course, while the Sentinel refused to publish said card; and when it had been published in nearly every paper in the State that the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas would be present at the convention in Raleigh and speak, said paper peremptorily denied it, and pronounced it all a Whig lie, for fear that Mr. Douglas might attract some of its readers to Raleigh, where they might catch *a ray of light* other than what passes through the columns of the Sentinel.

From Dr. Keen's card we perceive that Mr. Clement, who is the second gentleman appointed by the Yancey-Breckinridge wing of the Democracy of this District, has declined to serve as Elector. We are not surprised at this,—the hopeless condition of the Breckinridge party, in which are enlisted the prominent leaders of *Secession* and *Disunion*, offer *no* inducements to those who desire the safety of our property and the permanency of the Union, to enlist in its support. But we have no doubt every appliance will be brought to bear on Mr. Clement, yet to induce him to serve; and it is possible that the wire-workers may succeed, or have already succeded in persuading him to permit his name to be used,—for without an Elector, the Breckinridge Democracy in this District would have no one to vote for!

For the Press.

STACEYVILLE, N. C. Sept. 19th, 1860.

To the Voters of the Sixth Congressional District:

As I had no opportunity of meeting with the other candidates for Elector in this district, and there was no time to be lost if we aimed to canvas the district, I took the liberty two weeks ago, of making five appointments, with the expectation that they would make others. I have since written to Mr. Walser, from whom I have yet received no answer; I also wrote at the same time, to Mr. Clement, who informs me that he has declined the nomination tendered to him by the Breckinridge Convention, and as I wish to continue the canvass when I leave home, I take the liberty now of changing the time at which I will speak at Winston, and making the following additional appointments, at which the Bell and Breckinridge candidates are hereby requested to meet me.

Kernersville, Forsyth Co.,	Tuesday,	Oct.	2nd.
Lexington, Davidson	" Wednesday,	"	3rd.
Mocksville, Davie	" Thursday,	"	4th.
Yadkinville, Yadkin	" Friday,	"	5th.
Rockford, Surry	" Saturday,	"	6th.
Huntsville, Yadkin,	" Monday	"	8th.
Winston, Forsyth,	" Tuesday,	"	9th.
Danbury, Stokes,	" Wednesday	"	10th.
Madison, Rockingham,	" Thursday,	"	11th.
Leakesville, "	" Friday,	"	12th.
Reidsville, "	" Saturday	"	13th.

All papers that circulate in this district will confer a favor by publishing these appointments, together with the reasons here given for making them, so that the public may see that I am not aiming to avoid fair discussion, but am willing to have it, and stand or fall with the National Democracy, with Douglas and Johnson for their leaders.

Respectfully,

T. W. KEEN.

For the Press.

POLITICAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Some of the Breckinridge presses make the following candid confession, that "our people are excited and deeply concerned for the fate of the country; and that on account of the confusion and uncertainty which prevail, no inconsiderable number of Democrats will fail to vote in the November election." With characteristic impudence they then turn around and charge the Opposition party with being the primary cause of this confusion and uncertainty.

It is very apparent that fraud and deception are the means by which the masses are to be induced to the support of the Breckinridge ticket.—Their motto appears to be "all's fair in politics!"—We dissent from this, and pronounce the attempt at political deception as a mean and contemptible evasion of the truth!—The political parties of our day, are not the mushroom effervescenses of political hucksters; they are of long standing, and have character and stability enough to afford *material* for political warfare, without stooping to the low and degrading practice of using deception and fraud!

As a *beautiful* specimen of that "great sincerity" which has given so much *character* to a neighboring sheet, we transcribe the following lines:

"The *Bell* division of that *pie-bald* host, we are alluding to, appear to be considerably exercised at the truths with which we have been recently regaling them, regarding the responsibilities which attach to them for the perilous pass to which they have brought this country!"

This is a direct evasion of the truth, and we do not expect to indulge in generalities to prove it such; but we expect to bring on the stand a full blooded *National Democrat* of undoubted veracity, whose evidence no Democrat will dare to assail!—It is no less a personage than the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, whose testimony clearly shows, beyond all doubt, that with the Democratic party first originated *Disunion* tendencies; and that, at this day, all *Seceders and Disunionists* are enrolled among the *Breckinridge wing* of said party. We would call particular attention of the Breckinridge presses of this State to this testimony of Mr. Douglas, as it is directly at variance with the principles which they so constantly avow

as constituting the govering principles of their party.

In his (Douglas') speech, at the late Douglas Convention, held in Raleigh, he made this full confession: ☞ "The only mistake we Democrats made, was in tolerating *Disunion sentiments in our bosoms so long.*"

And in his speech in New York, only a few days since, he uses the following very emphatic language:

☞ "Now I was about to say to you, there is a scheme to break up this glorious Union; and the pretext for doing so is to bring about the election of Mr. Lincoln; and those who are *genuine* Disunionists desire his election.—I do not charge *all* the Breckinridge men in the United States, of being disunionists; but I do express my firm conviction that there is not a disunionist in America, who is not a Breckinridge man!"—"And now let me inquire of you and of them, *why* they put these questions to me, *whether the election of Lincoln would be good cause for disunion?*—☞ Why don't they propound the same questions to Mr. Breckinridge? My answers to these interrogatories was published in Kentucky, and Mr. Breckinridges special attention was invited to them six or eight times previous to his Lexington speech. In that speech he answered the charge that he was in favor of *pardoning John Brown;* he answered the charge that he was in favor of self-government in the Territories.—He professed great attachment to the Constitution and the Union; but I have as yet been unable to learn that he answered the question, whether or not he would enforce the laws against those who attempted to break up the Union!"

We have, therefore, the testimony of the great leader of the one wing of the Democracy to establish the fact that the Breckinridge party is the *secession party.* And if here and there presses declare and protest against being so styled, that, in itself, does not relieve the party from that *stigma.*—In their ranks are Yancey and all his secession friends.—But not a single secessionist can be found in either the Bell or the Douglas party. ☞ Hence we warn our people to stand aloof from a party whose leader has *refused to answer* the very important question, "*whether or not he would enforce the laws against those who attempted to break up the Union.*"—Let this be the shibboleth by which to distinguish the Breckinridge men from those connected with other parties.—For we say to all, THERE'S DANGER; the times are pregnant with peril; and we again, most solemnly warn all to beware of *wolves in sheep's clothing!*—The Union is in danger!—There is danger that our glorious institutions may be overthrown;—danger that capital, commerce, agriculture and manufactures, will all languish and fall with the Republic, in one common ruin!

Let all ponder this well!—Look at the evidence, on every side, and then perform your conscientious sacred duty, with *patriotic firmness,* even if it be necessary to cut loose from old party ties. These are truly times of danger and peril, and where is the freeman who would not, when the salvation of the country is at stake, sacrifice party upon the altar of our country? FORSYTH.

For the Press.

The Duty of the Day.

Political parties are the means to an end,—that end, the *public good,* the *peace and safety* of the country.—It is only thus that the division of patriots into parties can be justified. When, however, the end and object is forgotten, or lost sight of, and zeal for the triumph of the party swallows up the best and highest interests of the country, party spirit becomes a *dangerous* social element;—heat and passion, party strife and party prejudice usurp the place of reason and prudence, and we sink the freeman in the demagogue, the patriot in the partizan, and thus endanger the safety of those institutions which we all so much cherish.

These reflections are suggested by the present position of our political affairs, in respect to the Presidential election. The dissentions in the Democratic party, which exist between the rival wings of that long dominant organization, and the entire hopelessness of any compromise of the feud, proclaim the inevitable defeat of both the candidates, they have severally presented. As this party (Democratic) is thus disabled and cannot exert its wonted power, the question very naturally arises, how can the defeat of the sectional ticket of *Lincoln and Hamlin,* be accomplished?

Let us meet this question like honest men, remembering that not *party* only, but our *country* is involved.—That the continuance of the prosperity and happiness we have so long enjoyed; the success of our experiment in free government; the Union, the Constitution, and with them, our cherished liberty, as a free and great people, *are all involved in the issue.* Thus impressed, as patriots and citizens, we approach the decision and inquire—

1st, Can the friends of Bell and Everett unite with the Democracy?—If so, with which section of that party?—Here lies the rub!—When doctors differ who shall decide?—If such a fusion should be attempted, *under which leader* shall the recruits enlist?—Would not the new allies be allowed to choose the banner under which they would fight?—Would they not have the same privilege which has been accorded in high quarters to their Democratic confederates, of declaring, without offence, their preference for either Douglas or Breckinridge?—If so, and they range themselves accordingly, how does this union with the rival *factions* of Democracy remedy the *weakness and imbecility* of that party, and wrest victory from the common foe?—By swelling the ranks of Democracy by a nearly equal addition to the respective rivals, would not advance one step towards the defeat of Lincoln. Such a course, therefore, would do no good; and the destruction of the Bell and Everett party would only render the election of Lincoln certain.

2nd. Can the friends of Breckinridge and Douglas, in order to *defeat Lincoln,* unite on Bell and Everett?—Certainly, there are no obstacles, no difficulties, no sacrifices which, for our country's sake, Democrats ought not willingly make to protect the country and its institutions from the shock both would receive from the election of Lincoln. In the face of such dangers, should they hesitate?—Can they refuse, and thus invite and provoke the disasters which must follow,—disasters for which, *in that event, they* will be responsible.—They certainly can, consistently, co-operate with the Bell and Everett party; and if convinced, as *all,* not almost infatuated, are, *that no Democrat can be elected,* will they not be deeply culpable, if they now fail to prove that they love "not party less, but our country more."

Surely it is not unjust or illogical to assume that the Democrats, as a party, are as honest and patriotic, and as sagacious, as the old Whig party. And how many thousands of the Whig party, were induced, four years ago, to forego their fealty to their party, and vote for Buchanan?—Did not Democrats *then* use the argument *now* pressed on them, that it was *better* to elect Buchanan, than by adhering to Fillmore, to ensure the triumph of Fremont?—Is not that logic as true *now* as *then?*—Was there a Democrat who did not then commend and approve the course of the Whigs who thus acted?—Was it not *then wise* and noble, and patriotic to prefer country to party?—If so, should not Democrats, under the inspiration of the same patriotism, and in the presence of a much greater evil to the country, now unfurl their banner inscribed with the noble words of Brutus, "Not Cæsar less, but Rome more!"

Is not such an object as the utter defeat of those who madly plot for strife and civil confusion, worthy to rouse all *patriots* to the rescue?—Shall the friends and defender of the charter of our rights be left to fight alone?—Or will the National, Conservative, and Constitutional Democrats *now pay back* the debt of patriotic devotion and gratitude they owe to tens of thousands of Whigs, whose united efforts and sacrifices achieved with them a common triumph in the choice of Buchanan over Fremont?

It is only by a similar policy now,—the union of the honest and patriotic of both parties, for the sake of the threatened Constitution and Union,—that our present deliverance can be achieved.—Then let us will it and do it.

AN OLD-LINE WHIG,
who voted for Buchanan.

From the National Democrat.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY—THREE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS DECLARING FOR JUDGE DOUGLAS.—We give below the proceedings of a Democratic meeting recently held in Rockingham, which was addressed by the Hon. Thos. Settle, Hon. A. M. Scales, J. R. McLean, Esq., and Dr. Thos. W. Keen. The three latter are Electors, Mr. Scales being one of the Electors for the State at large. They are all for Douglas, and look to his nomination at Baltimore as the surest if not the only means of preserving the Democratic party, and of thereby preserving the Union. In this connection we may also state that Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., the other State Elector, took a similar position in relation to Judge Douglas in his speech in the Court-house, in this City, on Tuesday evening.

From the Standard.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

On Tuesday, the 29th day of May, (being Court week,) at one of the largest meetings of the Democracy that was ever held in the county of Rockingham, on motion of Hon. A. M. Scales, Hugh K. Reid, Esq., was called to the chair.

The chairman announced that the meeting would first hear from those gentlemen who expected to be candidates for the ensuing General Assembly.

Gen. F. L. Simpson, (who represented the county at the last session in the House of Commons,) announced himself as a candidate for the Senate. No opposition.

Thos. Slade and Joseph H. Cardwell are the candidates, without opposition, for the House of Commons. This is an excellent ticket, and will doubtless receive as large a vote as has been polled for any ticket in the county for years.

Mr. Settle offered the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That the course pursued by the delegates from the State of North Carolina in the Convention at Charleston, by refusing to secede from the same, was both prudent and patriotic.

Resolved, That we have full confidence that the Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore will be ruled by wise counsels, and that its action will restore harmony to the Democratic party, and enure to the benefit of the whole country.

Resolved, That should the said Baltimore Convention nominate for President Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, their action would meet with our entire approbation, and we pledge him our cordial support.

After reading the resolutions, Mr. Settle defended Judge Douglas, and urged the Democracy to unite upon him, and thereby save the party and the country.

To Hon. A M. Scales, (one of the Electors for the State at large,) being called upon, came forward and defended the resolutions with zeal and ability. He stated that at one time Judge Douglas was not his first choice for the Presidency, but now, in his opinion, the hopes of the Union were upon Douglas. At one time he feared that that giant, that pillar of strength, was about to be taken from the Democratic party, and he confessed that he trembled for the consequences; but now, mere abstractions only divided us, and there was no good reason why we should not support Judge Douglas. Mr. Scales took his seat amidst great applause.

Dr. T. W. Keen, Elector for the Sixth District, was next called for. He stated that Judge Douglas was now and had been for years, his first choice for the Presidency. He showed in an earnest, eloquent speech, that Douglas is a bold, brave, and consistent statesman,—just the man for these troublesome times. He declared that he had accepted the Electorship for the purpose of bearing the flag of the national Democratic party; but if that flag was to be torn into pieces and parceled out among sections, his obligations were ended. He would not bear a sectional flag.

J. R. McLean, Esq., Elector for the Fifth District, who was in attendance at Court, was next called. Mr. McLean made one of his happiest efforts. His speech was short, but pointed. He said that like Mr. Scales he had once preferred another but he now urged the people to unite on Douglas. If Douglas should obtain the nomination at Baltimore, he would be found this summer and fall in the field fighting for him. Mr. McLean hit the black Republican party heavy blows, and his remarks on the Bell and Everett concern were rich. His speech was a decided hit.

The chairman then put the question, and the resolutions were adopted by acclamation."

☞ Messrs Scales and J.R. McLean are now Electors on the Bolter's ticket. Dr. Keen, was, but being unprovided with any excuse satisfactory to his own conscience, could not "right about face," and support a ticket, whose staple arguments are denunciation and abuse of Judge Douglas and his friends. The Doctor, seeing no reason for changing his position, could not eat his own words. He is an Elector for the regular Democratic Nominees, and no doubt will see that all these things are properly understood by his constituents. So too with Mr. Settle. He could not back-down from his opinions and sentiments, with which he entertained the Rockingham meeting. For this persistent firmness in following his honest convictions, we sincerely hope he will be able to satisfactorily account to his people. They may be honest and old-fashioned enough to appreciate such a course. We find in our intercourse with the people, that the "ground and lofty tumbling" indulged in by some of the leaders, politically of course, puzzles them no little, and is really at variance with their plain and honest ideas of consistency. This is queer, but nevertheless true.

For the Press.

An Excursion to the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

July 27th.

"The morn is up again, the dewy morn,
With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom,
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,
And living as if earth contained no tomb—
And glowing into day."

Once more upon the road, our horses trotting gaily along, we chatted in a manner that betokened the highest exhiliration, traveling down one of the most interesting rivers in our State, yea, in the South; and it is doubtful whether the whole country can produce the like in wildness and great variety of scenery.

After leaving Mr. Alexander's, the river becomes wilder and wilder, rushing over an accumulation of rock, frequently almost damning up the stream, which surges and lashes itself into foam, sometimes falling over the ledges in beautiful miniature cascades. On the road side, there is almost a continual maountain, occasionally throwing out high boulders, that seem well nigh ready to fall, while at other points the hills recede and form beautiful nooks, generally occupied by good and thrifty farmers, living in plain yet neat houses, almost invariably with a piazza in front, where the inmates can view with pleasure the musical flowing waters before them. On the opposite bank, green hills and mountains rise up from the water's edge, or recede to respectable distances, making one of the most striking and picturesque landscapes imaginable. Sometimes, indeed the hills seem to block up the passage of the river, when a sudden turn in the road again displays its course, while still farther on, the waters apparently break forth from under the hill. Thus we were carried from one beautiful scene to another, hardly satisfied with one when another, still more romantic called forth new exclamations of surprise and pleasure.

Roughly hewn dug-outs or canoes, lay along the bank, inviting a ride, and occasionally we would see one shooting across, propelled by a sturdy yeoman, bound for a farm, hid in some snug cove among the hills. Cranes, white and blue, standing upon the rocks watching for prey, frequently attracted our attention, while the pride of the American forest, the gorgeous Red Bird, flitted across our path, or caroled forth its cheerful notes from the shrubs that line the river's side; the pensive whistle of the quail, would also greet our ears, in connection with the peaceful occupation of the hay-makers in the meadow land, which occasionally stretched up into a cove, on the banks of a tributary to our fretful river.

Marshall, the seat of justice of Madison county, is pleasantly located on the banks of the stream, (20 miles from Asheville,) theh ills rising immediately behind the village. Here we paid toll on the "French Broad Turnpike," the toll keeper jocularily remarking that there was little room for a town, but, pointing to a large island in the river, said that lots might be laid out there in case of necessity. Near Baird's Hotel, by climbing a steep ascent, you will find a fine large Calybeate spring gushing out of the hillside. It is very pleasant to the taste, the iron being barely perceptible.—The village contains a neat Court House, a good Hotel, (Baird's,) and several neat residences.

This river is called in Indian Tockeste, or racer. It derived its present name thus:

"In the early settlement of the country, a party of hunters left what was then Mecklenburg for the mountains. They named the first river they came to First Broad, the next Second Broad, and the third Main Broad. Arriving at the foot of the mountains, a portion of the party stopped; the other party crossed the Gap, and, going down a creek, in what is now Buncombe and Henderson, called it Cane Creek, on account of the quantity of cane at its mouth. The stream into which it empties they called French's Broad, after the captain of their party."

As you near the Warm Springs, the river divides, running around a high hill, forming what is generally known as "Mountain Island," perhaps half a mile in length, covered with all the rich variety of evergreens, forest trees, &c., which nature so lavishly bestows upon mountains. It is one of the prettiest sights we have ever seen. Below this the river becomes placid as a lake, smooth, deep and narrow, for some distance. We could almost imagine it a lake embosomed among the hills, so complete was the illusion. On the road side a huge cliff of beautifully tinted rock, rose up majestically, some 60 or 70 feet high, gracefully hung with trailing vines and gray, beard-like grasses, resembling some ruined castle, with turrets toppling, and seemingly ready to crush you as you pass under them. The opposite bank is composed of smooth gray granite, so regularly and artistically formed, that it has the appearance of masonry. The mountains rise upon this granite formation, leaving no room for a path, unless cut out of the rock.

After passing this highly romantic spot, the river again rolls over a series of rapids, while the mountains on the south west bank suddenly recede, making a fine level plain, in the midst of which is located the wonderful natural curiosity, "the Warm Springs," widely known and duly appreciated by the health and pleasure seeking public. Learning that there was a large crowd of visitors present, we did not stop, but will endeavor to give the reader some idea of this natural wonder, by quoting the following description from the Asheville Messenger, of 1850:

"These Springs boil up in various places, in a low flat piece of ground immediately on the margins, or banks of French Broad and Spring Creek, two beautiful and limpid streams of crystal *cold* water. The temperature of the *warm* water of the springs is 105°, sufficiently hot to kill a fish or snake in three minutes! These Springs were discovered some time anterior to 1800." * *

"The present building is a most beautiful one; 230 feet long, two stories high, with a piazza fronting the river, studded with thirteen massive columns, 20 feet in height. In addition to this, there are six other small brick buildings for families and single gentlemen, all beautifully situated on a level surface or green lawn, in a fine grove of locust, and other trees, set out by the proprietors. In the rear, a large scope of finely cultivated lands appear, which are gradually succeeded by sloping hills and towering mountains. Visitors will always here find all the luxuries of fine air, fine water, fish, venison, and whatever else the country affords. The French Broad at this point is about 420 feet in width, (spanned by a substantial rustic bridge,) tolerably rapid and at one place quite deep."

We continued our course, intending to stop at some country house, to which we had been directed; but being disappointed, were obliged to drive three miles further, passing Paint Rock and the Chimneys after night, a cloudy sky making it very dark indeed. Never will we forget that night's drive over a road of which we knew but little more, than that we were obliged to go forward, being hemmed in by a roaring torrent on one side and high overhanging cliffs on the other. Sometimes it would seem as if we were about entering a tunnel, which would however dissolve as we approached, showing a turn in the road.—The grand and awful appearance of the Paint Rock ledge, and the more imposing Chimneys, in the dark, with but light enough to distinguish the presence of some huge shadowy mass, looming up beside you, must be seen to be appreciated; and with the knowledge that the road is barely wide enough in many places for one vehicle to pass, made it anything but agreeable to us. However, we were bound for lodgings, and happily, without accident, arrived at Mrs. Weaver's, a public house, in Cocke County, Tennessee, about 9½ o'clock at night, and being much fatigued, went supperless to bed.

Sunday, July 28th.

This morning we strolled towards the objects of our visit, which soon loomed up in their majestic grandeur before us, to the height of from 300 to 400 feet. Our expectations of seeing chimney-like rocks, were agreeably disappointed in finding magnificent, and in many places beautifully tinted ledges of rock, which forcibly reminded us that we were in God's leafy temple, beside his rippling waters, and before his gigantic stone altars, which all combined to testify the presence of a God in a manner not easily forgotten. The whole ledge seems to have been shivered by some master stroke of volcanic thunder, and thousands of variously shaped pieces are scattered all around. At the highest point, broken and disjointed rock stand out apparently unsustained, and ready at any moment to fall into the narrow road beneath.—These wonderful formations are all more or less tinted with various colors, and beautifully draped with creepers, laurel bushes, and small shrubs, giving them a singularly beautiful appearance, notwithstanding their original ruggedness. Various scribblers have written their names upon them, with *tar,* while others have cut theirs deep in the yielding sandstone, "which may be considered as decaying mementoes of departed *greens.*"

We also visited the far famed "Painted Rock," on the line between North Carolina and Tennessee. Its formation is similar to that of the "Chimneys," while all signs of the "paint" have disappeared, unless the natural color of the rock, gave rise to the name, which is not improbable.—The rock is about 200 feet high, and presents a magnificent appearance.

The Greenville, Tenn., road here crosses the mountains. We followed it a short distance, and finding a clear babbling brook, coursing over rocky barriers, reclined a few minutes, feeling keenly our inadequacy to grasp these natural wonders.

We returned to our lodge embosomed among the hills and remained the rest of the day under its hospitable roof, enjoying a refreshing shower during the afternoon.

More anon. ****

THE GREAT UNION MEETING IN N. Y.

The People against the Politicians.

The New York papers are overflowing with accounts of the immense gathering which took place at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, to testify the devotion of New York to the Union, and the Constitution. From the accounts it must have been a tremendous display. The numbers are estimated to have been thirty and thirty five thousand, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by the Hon. H. W. Hilliard, of Alabama; Gov. Morehead of Kentucky; Mayor Wood and others, and a series of resolutions breathing the loftiest sentiments were adopted amid the thunders of applause Men of all parties opposed to Black Republicanism, participated in the proceedings, and a spirit of conciliation, and perfect harmony presided over the immense assembly. The people had been bandied about by committees of corrupt politicians in regard to a fusion as long as they could stand it, and they determined to take their interests into their own hands and put forth an electoral ticket with names on it that would command the whole opposition vote of New York, and save the State from the disgrace of voting for Lincoln, and thereby testifying a hostility to the South which does not really exist. We felt the pulse of hope bound in our bosom when we read those accounts. Take courage Union men and go to work bravely. New York sends you a cheering greeting, and will do her duty in the fight. If she casts her vote against Lincoln, Black Republicanism is dead, and our glorious *united* Republic will march forward to her noble destiny. We copy below a short editorial notice of the meeting from the N. Y. Express. Read it and take courage.

The Great Meeting!

Let no man despair of the Republic! The overpowering demonstration at the Cooper Institute last evening, shows that there is a spirit abroad against which Sectionalism, Disunion, and Demagogueism must finally go to the wall. The people of this great metropolis, and of the country far and near, were invited to come there to commemorate the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to renew their fealty to it, and to stamp the brand of reprobation upon the fanatical "Republicanism" which is doing its utmost to destroy it all the while that it is professing attachment to it. How glorious was the response the full report of the proceedings, elsewhere, will show. Famous as this city is for its mighty popular gatherings, we are certain we speak within bounds when we say that *nothing like it was ever before witnessed in the city of New York.* As a spectacle, simply, it was worth a long journey to see—and a spectacle that, once seen, is never to be forgotten. Our reporters, and others who ought to be tolerably good calculators of numbers, agree in saying that there could not have been fewer than *Fifty Thousand* people outside the Hall. Every class of the community had its representatives there—the learned professions, the commercial classes, the mechanics, the day laborers—old and young—friends of Bell and Everett—of Douglas—of Breckinridge—men differing with each other upon many minor points, but all agreeing to union against the Republican sectional party, as a high patriotic duty, having precedence over every other consideration. "Union and harmony" distinguished the proceedings from beginning to end—and the meaning of all this is, that if the *Politicians* choose to wrangle among themselves, thus, giving Lincoln a chance to conquer, through the divisions and personal dislikes—the *People* mean to unite—nay, are already united, in spite of divisions and dislikes against the sectionalists—in the patriotic determination to *"follow no party that does not keep step to the music of the Union."*

For the Press.

Bell and Everett Clubs in Davidson.

At a public meeting held in the Court House in Lexington, on the evening of 22nd September, Andrew Hunt, Esq., was called to the Chair and J. A. Sowers appointed Secretary.

B. A. Kittrell was called upon to explain the object of the meeting, who did so in a few appropriate remarks, stating the object to be the formation of a Bell and Everett Club for the county of Davidson.

On motion of J. C. Hedgcock, a committee of five was appointed by the chair to select permanent officers for the club, who reported the following: For President, Andrew Hunt, Esq.; for Vice Presidents, Dr. C. L. Payne, Henderson Adams, Geo. Riley, R. A. King, R. L. Hargrave, and Wm. H. Hamner. For Secretary, J. K. Perryman. Which report was unanimously concurred in by the meeting.

On motion, B. A. Kittrell, John W. Thomas, and J. C. Hedgecock were appointed Sub-Electors; and it was recommended that a subordinate Club be formed in each Captain's District throughout the county.

The business of the Club being closed, the Hon. J. M. Leach, Dr. C. L. Payne and B. A. Kittrell, addressed the Club upon the present perilous condition of the country, calling upon all Union-loving men to march to the standard of Bell and Everett, the only national candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

After which the meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, when arrangements will be made for a grand rally of the Club, to be held on Tuesday evening, the 2nd of October next, being the week of our Superior Court, at which time several distinguished speakers are expected to be present and address the Club. ANDREW HUNT, *President.*

J. K. PERRYMAN, *Secretary.*

TERRIBLE CALAMITY!

LOSS OF STEAMER LADY ELGIN!!

350 OR 400 LIVES LOST!!!

The largest loss of life which has occured on the waters of the United States within the past year, happened on board the ill-fated Steamer "Lady Elgin," plying between Chicago and Lake-Superior, on the morning of the 8th inst.

The clerk of the 'Lady Elgin' has published the following statement:

"Left Chicago at 11,30 p. m., for Lake Superior; among the passengers were the Union Guard of Milwaukie, composing part of a company of some 250 excursionists from that city.

At 2,30 in the morning the schooner 'Augusta,' of Oswego, collided with the 'Elgin' when about 10 miles from the shore. She struck the steamer amid ships the gang-way on the larboard side. The two vessels separated instantly—the Augusta drifted by in the darkness.

At the moment of collision, music and dancing were going on in the cabin of the 'Elgin.' In an instant after the crash all was still, and in half an hour the steamer sunk.

I passed through the cabins, and found the the ladies pale but silent. Whether the passengers were not fully aware of their danger, or whether their appalling situation made them speechless, I cannot tell.

A boat was lowered at once with the design of going round on the star-board side to examine the leak. There were two oars belonging to the boat, but just that morning some person possessed himself of one of them and we were powerless to manage the boat. We succeeded in reaching the wheel, but quickly drifted away and were thrown upon the beech at Winetka.

Only two boats were left on the steamer.—One of them contained 13 persons, all of whom were saved. The other bore eight persons, but only four of them reached the shore alive.

Before I left the steamer the engine had ceased to work. The force and direction of the wind was such that the boat and fragments of the wreck were driven up the Lake and would reach the shore in the vicinity of Winetka.

As I stood upon the beach hopelessly looking back upon the route we had drifted, I cou'd see in the grey morning objects floating upon the water, and sometimes I thought that I could distinguish human beings struggling with the waves."

Col. Lumsden, a native of Fayetteville, N. C., one of the proprietors of the New Orleans Picayune, and family were on board, and it is supposed they were lost, as no tiding has been heard of them. The whole number drowned is supposed to be near 400 souls.

MARRIED

In Waughtown, on the 23rd inst, by J. M. Vawter, Esq., Mr. AUSTIN MCKAUGHAN to Miss CAROLINE WESTMORELAND, all of Forsyth.

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 16 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These MILLS can boast of as good water power as there is on the Yadkin River; they consist of 1 pair Corn Stones, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Beveled Gearing.

The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensively patronized. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address me, at Panther Creek, N. C. JNO. T. CONRAD.

Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.

** Sentinel copy.

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all Sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS *And Juvenile Books,* suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

FALL 1860.

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

No. 80 & 87 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Virginia.

Prints and Dress Goods,

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In Large Stock and Great Variety.

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In Large Assortment.

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TOGETHER with every class and description of Goods to be found in WHOLESALE HOUSES, NORTH OR SOUTH.

The trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, is invited to an examination of the Goods now in store.

Weekly additions will be made during the season.

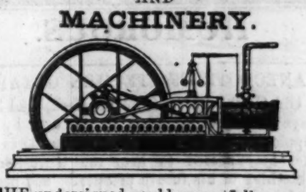
Orders promptly Executed.

September 7, 1860. 21-3m

MILL-WRIGHTING

AND

MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of **Mill-Work and Machinery,** on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinds of Mill building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

Salem Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

REV. F. R. HOLLAND,
at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1-3m.

** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT

FOR THE

GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I appear before you again as a candidate for your DRIED FRUIT, i. e., CHERRIES, (seeded,) BLACKBERRIES, DAMSONS, (seeded,) APPLES, (pealed,) PEACHES, (not pealed are prefered,) for all of which you will find the *prices as high* and the *Goods as low* as any other house south of Mason's and Dixon's line can afford. Give us a call before you go farther.

H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., July 13th, 1860. 13-3 m.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of **Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.** Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

BIBLES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

POETRY.

INDIAN SUMMER.

Three *is* a time just when the frost
Begins to pave old Winter's way,
When Autumn in a reverie lost,
The mellow day-time dreams away.

When summer comes, in musing mind,
To gaze once more on hill and deli,
To mark how many sheaves they bind,
And see if all are ripened well.

With balmy breath she whispers low;
The dying flowers look up and give
Their sweetest incense ere they go,
For her who made their beauties live.

She enters 'neath the woodland shade,
Her zephyrs lift the lingering leaf,
And bear it gently where are laid
The loved and lost ones of its grief.

At last, old Autumn, rising, takes
Again his sceptre and his throne,
With bois'trous hand the trees he shakes,
Intent on gathering all his own.

Sweet Summer sighing, flies the plain,
And waiting Winter, gaunt and grim,
Sees miser Autumn hoard his grain,
And smiles to think it's all for him.

HUMOROUS.

ANECDOTE OF STEPHEN GIRARD.

Old Girard had a favorite clerk, and he always said "he intended to do well by Ben Lippincott." So when Ben got to be twenty-one, he expected to hear the Governor say something of his future prospects, and perhaps lend a helping hand in starting him in the world. But the old Fox carefully avoided the subject. Ben mustered courage. "I suppose I am free sir," said he, "and I thought I would say something to you as to my course; what do you think I had better do? "Yes, yes, I know you are," said the old millionare "and my advice is that you go and learn the cooper's trade." This application of ice nearly froze Ben out, but recovering his equillibrium, he said "if you are in earnest, I will do so." "I am in earnest;" and Ben sought the best cooper in Spring Garden, became an apprentice, and in due time could make as good a barrell as the best. He announced to old Stephen that he had graduated, and was ready to set up business. The old man seemed gratified, and immediately ordered three of the best barrels he could turn out. Ben did his prettiest and wheeled them up to the old man's counting room. Old Girard pronounced them first rate, and demanded the price. "One dollar," said Ben, "is now as low as I can live by." "Cheap enough—make out your bill."

The bill was made out, and old Steve settled it with a check for $20,000, which he accompanied with this little moral to the story:

"There, take that and invest it in the best possible manner, and if you are unfortunate and lose it, you have a good trade to fall back upon which will afford you a good living."

We should like to see all the old solid fellows trying that expeaiment. It might spoil a barrell or two but it wouldn't spoil the boys.

We find the following in the Nashville Banner:

"The Breckinridge papers say that every vote for Douglas is a vote indirectly for Lincoln.—The Douglas papers say that every vote for Breckinridge is a vote indirectly for Lincoln. What are the Democracy to do? They are in the fix of the negro preacher's congregation who, like some other preachers, was in the habit of using big words, but did not always succeed in getting hold of the right one, and made a funny mistake once. His text was, "Broad is the road that leadeth to death, and many there be who go there; but narrow is the way that leadeth to life, and few there be who go there." "Belovid brudders, thar be two roads; ebbery body goes in one or de udder ob dem; thars one road and dat am de broad road, and dat leads right down to damnation, and a great many goes in it; dar am anudder road and dat am de narrer road dat leads straight up to perdition." "It dat's de case," said an excited colored brother in the congregation, "dis niggacuts for the woods."

"The leaders of the Democratic party are pointing the people to two roads, but they both, according to their own showing, lead to the election of Lincoln. To follow either is damnation or perdition. The people will, therefore, be forced, as the only means of escape, to vote for Bell and Everett—"to cut for de woods."

We call upon both the Breckinridgers and the Douglasites to immediately "cut for de woods"—to resolve to vote for Bell and Everett, the only men who can defeat Lincoln and Hamlin, and the only sure hope of the South and the Union!

Pleasant Mode of Expressing a Retreat.—Mose Case, a negro Albino, was about as well known to General Taylor's staff as the General himself. At Buena Vista Mose left early in the action and found his way to Saltillo, where he remained until after the 23d. Mose would never admit that he ran—he only retreated in good order. A few days after his return to camp, an officer was pressing him to know how fast he did retreat.

"Well, I'll tell you the truth, Captain," was his reply. "If I had been home and going after the doctor, folks would have thought the man right sick."

"My dear boy," said a kind-hearted school mistress to an unusually promising boy whose quarter was about up—"my dear boy, does your mother design that you should tread the intricate and thorny path of the profession, the straight and narrow way of the ministry, or revel amid the flowery fields of literature?

"No marm," replied the juvenile prodigy, "dad says hes' goin to set me at work in the tater patch."

Dad is a wise man.

A lady was told the other day, by a traveller that every lady who had a small mouth was provided with a husband by government. "Ith it pothibul?" said the lady making her mouth as little as she could. The gentleman added, "that if she had a large mouth she was provided with two husbands." "My gracious!" exclaimed the lady, at the same time throwing her mouth open to its full extent. The gentleman became alarmed made his escape, and has not been heard of since.

Why are pen makers very bad persons?—Because they make people *steel* pens, and say they do *write*.

SPLENDID GIFTS
WITH STANDARD LITERATURE!

WIT!
HUMOR!
POETRY!
BIOGRAPHY!
FACT!
TRAVEL!
HISTORY!
ADVENTURE!
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THE OLDEST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN AMERICA, CONDUCTING THE GIFT BOOK BUSINESS.

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EMBRACING

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IN ALL OF THE DEPARTMENTS
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Not an exceptional volume can be found in the entire Catalogue. It is richly worthy the attention of the scholar and general reader. It is
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Guarantees perfect satisfaction to all his patrons.
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That you can order any Books which are in print and they will be furnished at the publishers prices, and promptly sent to any destination. Each Book accompanied by a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100.

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AGENTS,
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Scuppernong & Flower's
WINE.

A Pure article, made by Stanley, Smith & Co., Whiteville N. C. [J. B. Stanley, A. Smith, and A. J. Butner.]

We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

N.C. Mutual Insurance Company.

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John H. Bryan, Attorney.
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This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent, per annum on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 18—

HAMBLETON SHEPPERD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga,
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000
ONWARD.

AGENTS WANTED.—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)
FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the
DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE
Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the
DRUG STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a pice for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill, Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

LOOK AT THIS!
NO BLANKS!!
GRAND ALL-PRIZE SCHEME.
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,
M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.
Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

Every Ticket a Prize.

CAPITAL PRIZE
$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in
1860.
In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 87 to be Drawn Sept 1.
Class 88 do do 8.
Class 89 do do 15.
Class 90 do do 22.
Class 91 do do 29.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000	is	60,000	1 Prize of 1,000 is	1,000
1 Prize of	10,000	is	10,000	2 " 500 are	1,000
1 "	9,000	is	9,000	2 " 400 are	800
1 "	5,000	is	5,000	2 " 300 are	600
1 "	4,000	is	4,000	2 " 200 are	400
1 "	3,000	is	3,000	100 " 100 are	10,000
1 "	2,000	is	2000	100 " 75 are	7,500
1 "	1,500	is	1,500	100 " 50 are	5,000
25,000 Prizes of			$8		$200,000
25,000 Prizes of			$2		$50,000

50,365 prizes amt'g to $375,000
WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	7 50

THE GOLD MINE!!
ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS.
A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE
THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday.

1 Capital Prize of		$25,000
1 Prize of		6,000
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		2,276
1 Prize of		2,171
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	125 are	5,000
40 Prizes of	112 50 are	4,500
162 Prizes of	100 are	16,200
65 Prizes of	25 are	1,625
65 Prizes of	20 are	1,300
65 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
65 Prizes of	15 are	975
65 "	10 are	650
4,810 Prizes of	9 are	43,290
27,040 "	5 are	135,200
43,680 "	1 are	43,680,
76,076 Prizes amounting to		$296,696

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to
McKINNEY, & CO.
SAVANNAH GA,

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.**, made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks tor the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

Em'l Reich's Shoes,
AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of
No. 1. COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

HACKS HACKS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a few **HACKS** which he will sell cheap.

A. T. ZEVEY
Salem, Sept. 9, 1859.

INKS, Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

PICTURES

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COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

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It Tells You	The syptoms of influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas. &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.
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It Tells You	Of the various diseases peculiar to Women, and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure; together with many valuable hints for the preservation of the health.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on the receipt of $1 00.

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100,000 Pounds
RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
Send your Rags!!!
For Rags we Must Have!

THE highest prices will be given, in Goods Sheetings, Wrapping-Paper, or the Cash, as may be desired. H. K. THOMAS.
Wnston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS well known House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri-weekly westward.

Giveghim a call, and satisfy yourselves.
May 4, 1860. 3-3m

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe
FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

The Best Talent in the South
IS WRITING FOR IT.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE, published every Saturday, at Augusta Georgia. acknowledged to be the "best family paper in the South;" contains in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of choice reading matter, devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern Literature, Agriculture and Arts.

☞ Subscribers are presented semi-annually, with an Index, or Table of Contents.

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Address, JAMES GARDNER.
Augusta, Georgia.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1860

Dr. J. W. Bennett,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Anoah Beeson,	Lewis C. Layton, 2
John F. Ballard,	Miss Fannie March,
John H. Creakman,	" Emily Moore,
Miss Sallie Clark,	"Virginia W. Mayhall
Miss Saly A. Davis,	W. W. Petree,
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Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1860.

Howard Association,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dyspensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, FREE OF CHARGE, Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2, South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President.*
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Sept. 16, 1859.

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Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, at the Drug Store.

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GEORGE HUMMEL'S ESS. COFFEE, for sale at the Drug Store.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent type*, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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Or concentrated lye, by which soap can be made of the best quality for 2 cents a gallon, for salenat the DRUG STORE.

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White Diamond Soap, Honey Soap, and Ladie's Soap.

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Aromatic Cachou, for imparting an agreeable fragrance to the breath.

INKS.—Blue Black, Black, and Red. Call and see.

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Salem, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1859.

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